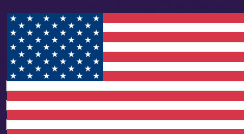




100 YEARS OF
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
IN AMERICA



U.S. Consulate General
Hong Kong and Macau



Welcome to the U.S. Consulate General Hong Kong and Macau's exhibit celebrating the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage in the United States. By spotlighting several figures who played key roles in the struggle for women's suffrage, this exhibit celebrates the countless women who fought for greater equality.

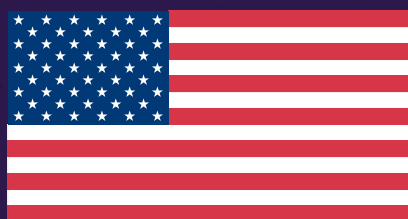
Beginning in the mid-19th century, successive generations of women's suffrage supporters lectured, wrote, marched, and lobbied to achieve what many Americans considered a radical change in the Constitution—guaranteeing women the right to vote.

Women in America first collectively organized in 1848 at the First Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, the convention sparked the women's suffrage movement. The fight for women's suffrage was complex and interwoven with issues of civil and political rights for all Americans.

Signed into law on August 26, 1920, the passage of the 19th Amendment extended the right to vote to women across the United States of America. The achievement of this historical milestone was the result of decades of work by tens of thousands of women and men across the country who never stopped believing in the justice of their cause.

—*Glanscom Smith*, U.S. Consul General

This exhibit is made possible by:



U.S. Consulate General
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Susan B. Anthony
1820-1906

Susan B. Anthony is perhaps the most widely known suffragist of her generation and is an icon of the woman's suffrage movement. Anthony traveled the United States to give speeches, circulate petitions, and organize local women's rights organizations.

Meeting Elizabeth Cady Stanton was probably the beginning of

her interest in women's rights, but it is Lucy Stone's speech at the 1852 Syracuse Convention that is credited for convincing Anthony to join the women's rights movement. Stanton and Anthony founded the American Equal Rights Association and in 1868 became editors of its newspaper, *The Revolution*. The masthead of the newspaper proudly displayed their motto, "Men, their rights, and nothing more; women, their rights, and nothing less."

By 1869 Stanton, Anthony and others formed the National Woman Suffrage Association and focused their efforts on a federal woman's suffrage amendment. In an effort to challenge women's lack of suffrage, Anthony and her three sisters voted in the 1872 presidential election. She was arrested and put on trial in New York. The judge instructed the

jury to find her guilty without any deliberations, and imposed a \$100 fine. Although Anthony refused to pay the \$100 fine and court costs, the judge did not sentence her to prison time, which ended her chance of an appeal. An appeal would have allowed the suffrage movement to take the question of women's voting rights to the Supreme Court, but it was not to be.

As a final tribute to Susan B. Anthony, the Nineteenth Amendment was named the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. It was ratified in 1920, fourteen years after her death.



Program from the First International Woman Suffrage Conference and the 34th Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Washington, D.C. in 1902.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

1815-1902

Elizabeth Cady Stanton co-authored the 1848 Declaration of Sentiments issued by the Seneca Falls convention that introduced the demand for votes for women into the national debate. By 1852, she and Susan B. Anthony had refined their technique: Stanton wrote the speeches and Anthony delivered them.

In the early 1860s, when national attention focused on the Civil War, Stanton and Anthony militated for another great cause: the abolition of slavery. In 1863, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony created the Women's Loyal National League, gathering 400,000 signatures on a petition to bring about immediate passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to end slavery in the United States.

Between 1869 and 1890, Stanton and Anthony's National American Woman Suffrage Association worked at the national level to pursue the right of all citizens to be protected by the U.S. Constitution. Making little headway, the National American Woman Suffrage Association turned its attention to the states. In 1890, the territory of Wyoming entered the

United States as a suffrage state. Colorado, Utah and Idaho gained women's suffrage between 1894 and 1896. Like Anthony, Stanton died several years before her dream of national women's suffrage became a reality.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton, seated, and Susan B. Anthony, standing.

Obituary.

Women suffragists, in fact all the women the country through, were pained to read yesterday morning of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which occurred at her home in New York Sunday, October 26th. She was born in Johnstown this State, November 12th, 1816, and was therefore nearly 86 years old. She was one of the most noted women of the age, her writings having been copied all over the world. She was a frequent visitor at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller in Geneva, where we spent a very pleasant evening with her some three years ago. She was as interesting in conversation as in writing: Her's was a very active life and she goes "home" full of years and full of honor.

Obituary clipping relating to Elizabeth Cady Stanton's death on October 26, 1902.



Mary Church Terrell

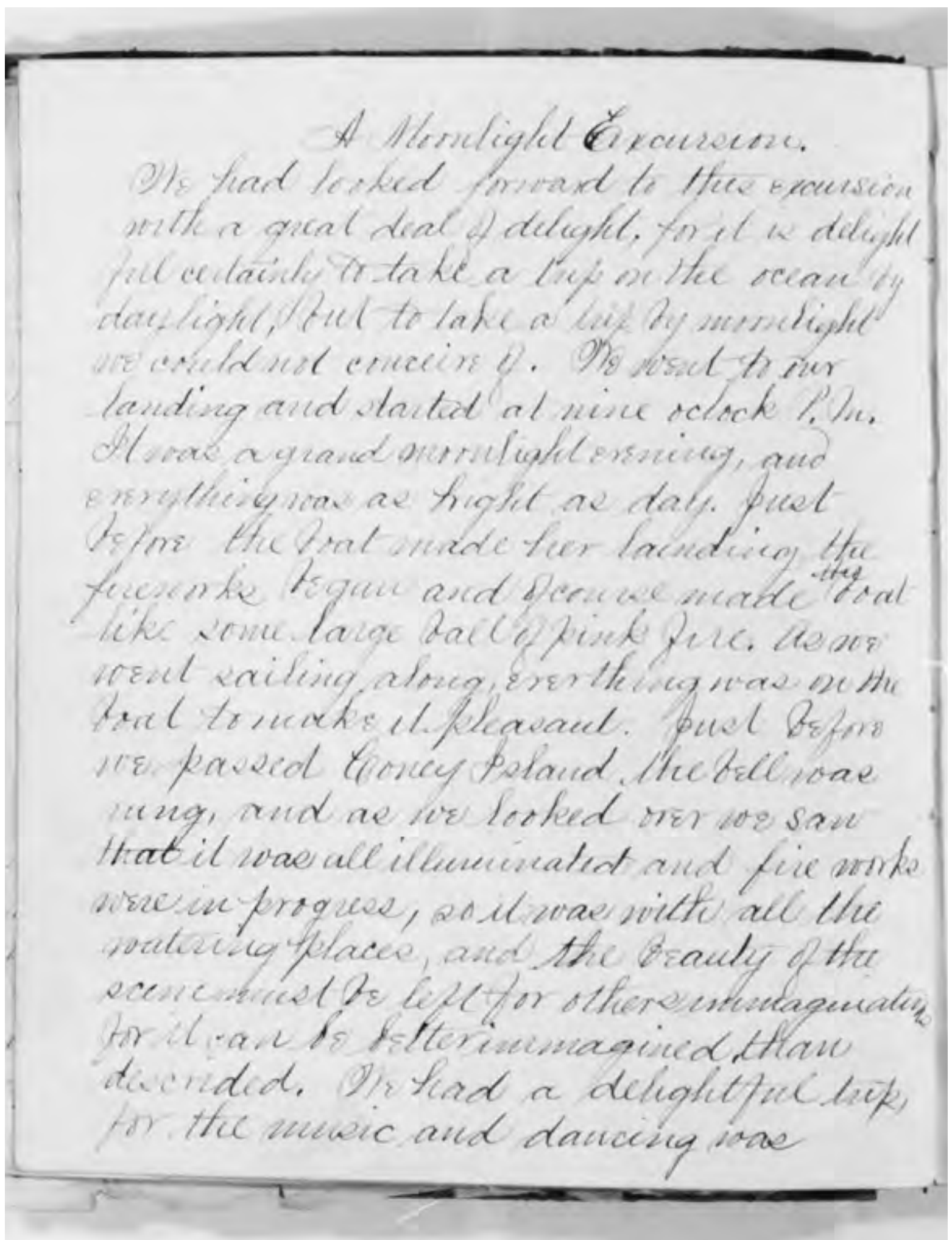
1863-1954

Mary Church Terrell was a well-known African American activist who championed racial equality and women's suffrage. Born in Memphis, TN to formerly enslaved parents who became successful business owners, Mary graduated from Oberlin College with Bachelor's and Master's degrees.

Terrell moved to Washington, D.C. in 1887 and taught at the M Street School. She dedicated herself to educating and helping other African Americans. In addition to serving as president of the National Association of Colored Women, she actively embraced women's suffrage, which she saw as essential to elevating the status of black women, and consequently, the entire race.

Terrell also successfully ended discriminatory practices by Washington D.C. restaurants. On February 28, 1950, she and several colleagues entered the segregated Thompson Cafeteria restaurant. When they were refused service, they promptly filed a lawsuit. Terrell targeted other restaurants, this time using tactics such as boycotts, picketing, and sit-ins. In 1953, the Supreme Court

ruled that segregated eating places in Washington, D.C. were unconstitutional.



Mary Church Terrell Papers:
Speeches and Writings, 1866-1953;
Early writings, circa 1876.



Despite ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, obstacles to voting remained, especially for African American women. In this October 1920 letter, educator and civil rights activist Mary Church Terrell, one of the founders of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896, declared herself “the first victim: of post-ratification voter suppression ‘north of the Mason & Dixon Line.’” She described to NAACP president Moorfield Storey how a train ticket agent sought to arrest her after she inquired about an African American Republican Party organizer in Delaware.



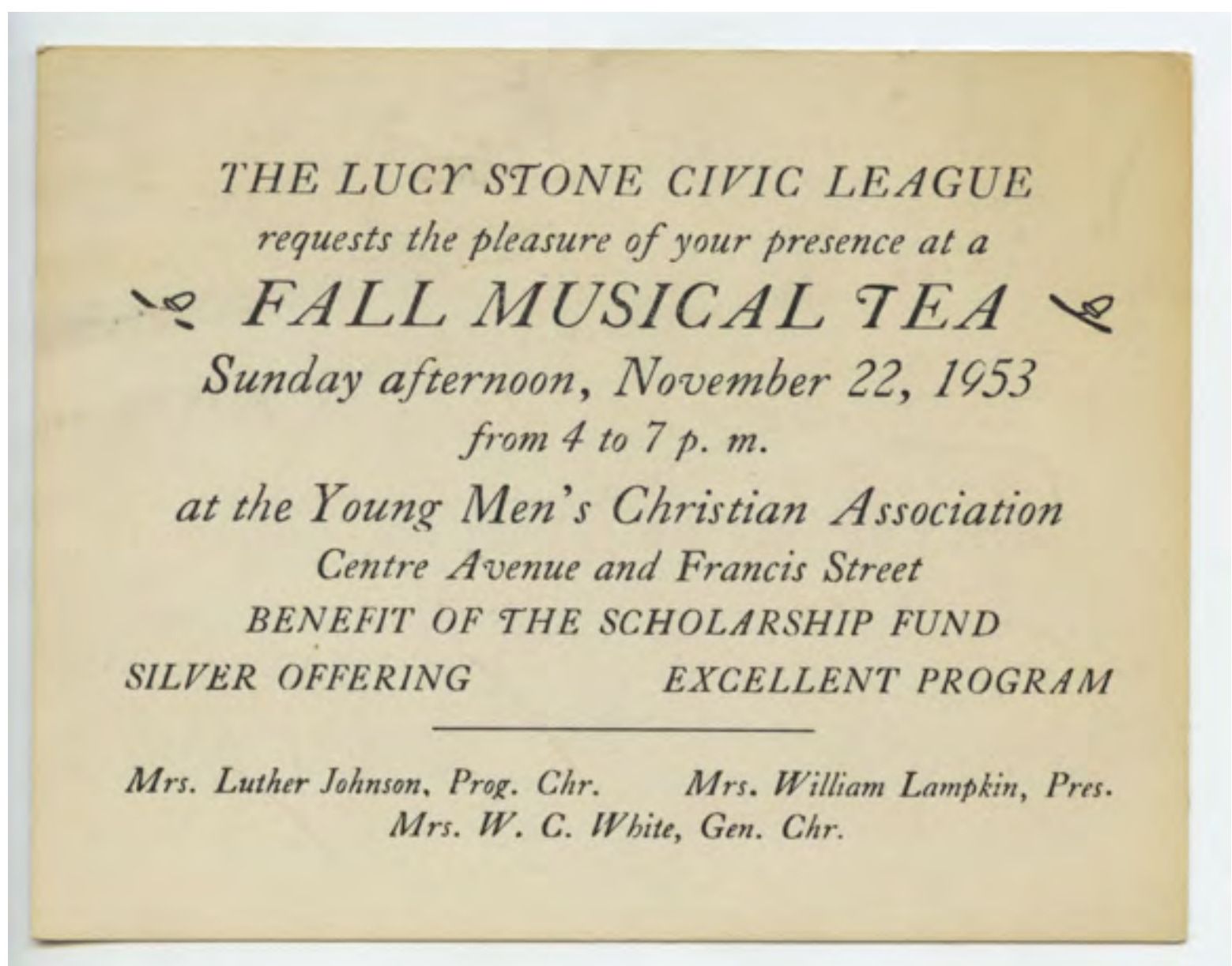
Daisy Lampkin
1883-1965

Daisy Elizabeth Adams Lampkin was a key figure in the American civil rights movement. She was a charter member of the National Council of Negro Women and was the first female elected to the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In 1915, she was elected president of the

Lucy Stone Women's Suffrage League, a Pittsburgh-based organization dedicated to advocating suffrage for black women. After representing the League at a conference of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in 1916, Lampkin then served as national organizer and chairman of the executive board for the NACW. Lampkin's influence in national politics would eventually take her and other black leaders to the White House in 1924 to meet with President Calvin Coolidge regarding racial equality. She was the only woman in attendance at the meeting.

In 1941, national NAACP Field Director William Pickens mobilized the African American community to raise money for the government by enlisting Marian Anderson, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, Joe Louis,

and other African American celebrities to canvas the black community for monetary support. Putting her formidable fundraising skills to work, Daisy Lampkin raised over \$2 million worth of Liberty Bonds.



Event at the YMCA where Daisy Lampkin spoke.



*Portrait of Daisy Lampkin from the
Detre Library & Archives, Senator
John Heinz History Center.*



Carrie Chapman Catt

1859-1947

Carrie Chapman Catt began her career as a national women's rights activist when she addressed the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) in 1890 at their national convention in Washington D.C.. She quickly became a dedicated writer, lecturer, and recruiter for the suffrage movement. In 1892

Susan B. Anthony asked Catt to give an address to Congress on the proposed suffrage amendment. Anthony supported Catt as her successor as NAWSA president in 1900. A few years later Catt focused her energies on the International Suffrage Alliance and promoted equal suffrage rights while traveling world-wide. When she returned to the States about ten years later, she personally saw to it that President Wilson supported a suffrage amendment, and the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified on August 26, 1920. Catt then founded the League of Women Voters and served as its honorary president until she died in 1947.



Carrie Chapman Catt was reelected President, International Woman Suffrage Alliance, June 1911.

The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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NUMBER 31

Be Joyful Today

Excerpts from the speech delivered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the opening session of the Convention, February 13, 1920, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

WHEN we met in Saint Louis a little less than a year ago in the fiftieth annual convention of our Association, we all knew that the end of our long struggle was near. We knew this without a reservation of a doubt. We comprehended the truth of Victor Hugo's sage epigram, "There is one thing more powerful than kings and armies—the idea whose time has come to move." We knew that the time for our idea was here. Since that date as state after state has joined the list of the ratified we have seen our idea, our cause move forward dramatically, majestically into its appropriate place as part of the construction of our Nation.

We have no official proclamation to make announcing that our amendment has been ratified by the necessary thirty-six states; but the ratifications already completed and the special legislative sessions already called for ratification bring us within a very few of the required number. There is no earthly power that can do more than delay by a trifle the final enfranchisement of women.

The enemies of progress and liberty never surrender and never die. Ever since the days of cave men, they have stood ready with their sledge hammers to strike any liberal idea on the head whenever it appeared. They are still active, hysterically active over our amendment, still imagining as their progenitors for thousands of years have done, that a fly sitting on the wheel of progress may command it to revolve no more and that it will obey.

SUFFRAGISTS were never dismayed when they were a tiny group and all the world against them. What care they now when all the world is with them? March on, suffragists—the victory is yours.

The trail has been long and winding; the struggle has been tedious and wearying, you made sacrifices and received many hard knocks. Be joyful today.

The war-weary world grew boisterous and noisy in its delight and joy over an armistice which wasn't here, but the world knew that it was due, that it was inevitable. So there were two armistice days equally joyful.

Our final victory is due, is inevitable, is almost here. Let us celebrate today and when the proclamation comes, I beg you to celebrate the occasion with some form of joyous demonstration, in your own home state. Two armistice days made a happy ending of the war. Let two ratification days, one a national and one a state day, make an ending of the denial of political freedom to women.

PERHAPS the months have seemed long and the progress slow since June 4, 1919, when Congress submitted the amendment.

The federal constitutional amendment ratified in the shortest time was the twelfth. It deals with the method of electing the President of the United States and was submitted by Congress on December 4, 1803. It was proclaimed as ratified on September 25, 1804, nine months and thirteen days later. There were seventeen states then and thirteen had ratified.

Our amendment was submitted June 4, 1919, and today, February 13, 1920, eight months and eight days later, it has been ratified by a speedier record than any other amendment. But the record of time is not the significant part of the story.

By far the greater number of ratifications have taken place in special sessions. Special sessions mean extra cost to the state, the opening of opportunity for other legislation and the occasion of political intrigue for or against the governors who call them. These obstacles have been difficult to overcome far more difficult than most of you will ever know and in a few instances well nigh insurmountable. But the point to emphasize today is that all obstacles were overcome.

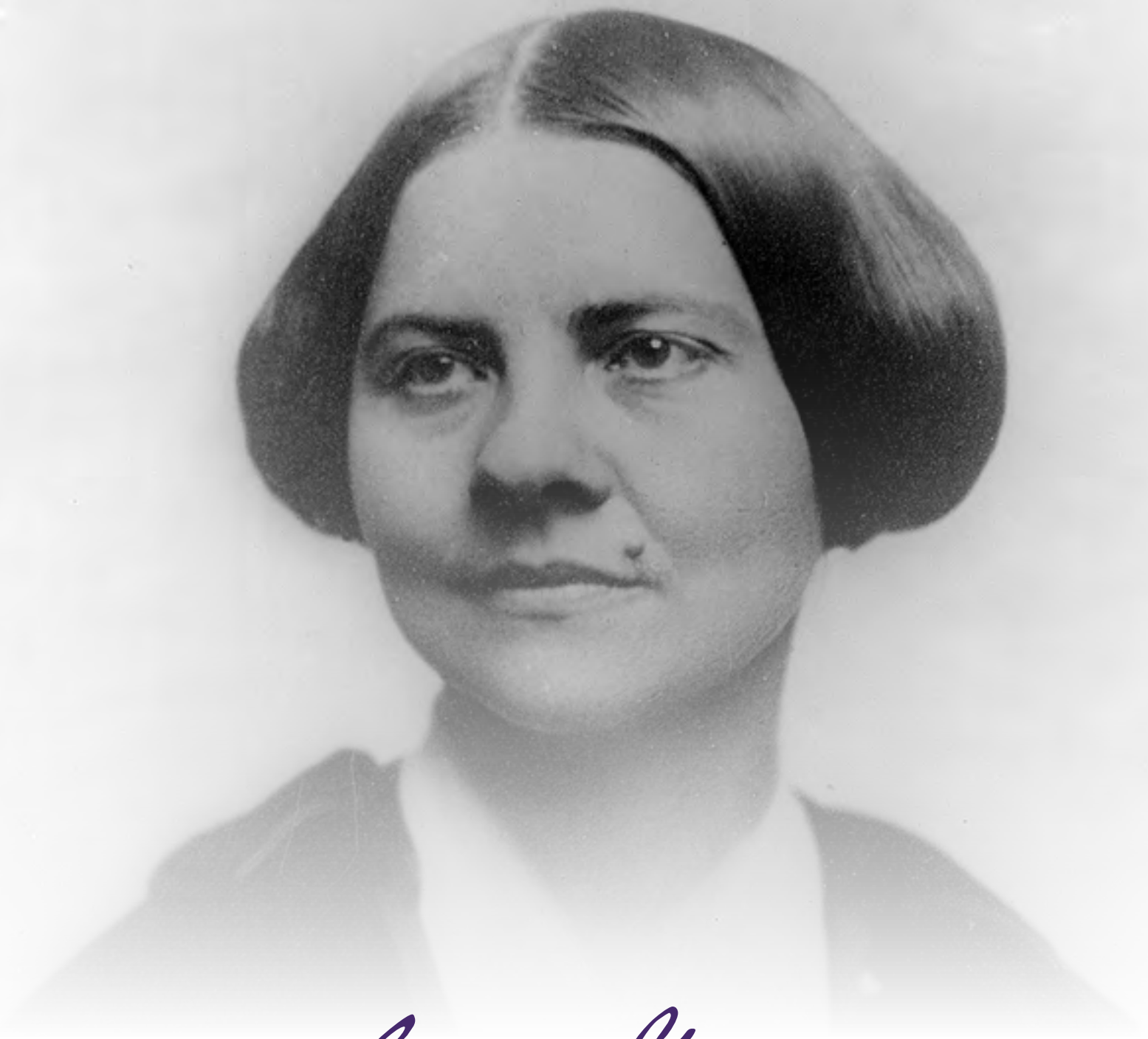
On the whole the ratifications have moved forward in splendid triumphal procession. There have been many inspiring incidents of pluck, daring and clever moves on the part of suffragists to speed the campaign and there have been many incidents of courage, nobility of purpose and proud scorn of the pettiness of political enemies on the part of governors, legislators and men friends of our cause.

On the other hand there have been tricks, chicanery and misrepresentation, but let us forget them all—those are only the symptoms of the feeling of those who have lost a cause. Victors can afford to be generous.

SOME day the history of these past few months will be written and if the writer catches the real spirit of it all it will be a thrilling story.

One incident only I am going to mention. When the amendment passed Congress, a few regular sessions of the 1919 legislatures were still in session. Among them the Illinois and Wisconsin legislatures were still sitting but were on the eve of adjournment and the amendment was hastened to them by wire. Both ratified promptly but owing to an error in the office of the federal Secretary of State a slight variation from the correct wording as submitted by Congress had been sent to Illinois. After a very spirited correspondence between the Governors of

Carrie Chapman Catt Papers:
Speech and Article File, 1892-
1946; Speeches; "Be Joyful
Today," Feb 13, 1920.



Lucy Stone
1818-1893

Lucy Stone was an early antislavery and women's rights advocate. Lucy Stone's 1852 speech at the National Woman's Rights Convention in Syracuse, New York, is credited for converting Susan B. Anthony to the cause of women's rights.

In 1855 Stone married Henry Blackwell. At the ceremony the

minister read a statement from the bride and groom, announcing that Stone would keep her own name. The statement said that current marriage laws “refuse to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being, while they confer on the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess.” Women who followed her example called themselves “Lucy Stoners.”

After the Civil War, Lucy Stone joined Frederick Douglass and others who supported the Fifteenth Amendment as a partial gain, as they continued to work for women’s rights. The passage of the Fifteenth Amendment outraged most women’s rights leaders’ because the right to vote was not guaranteed to women.

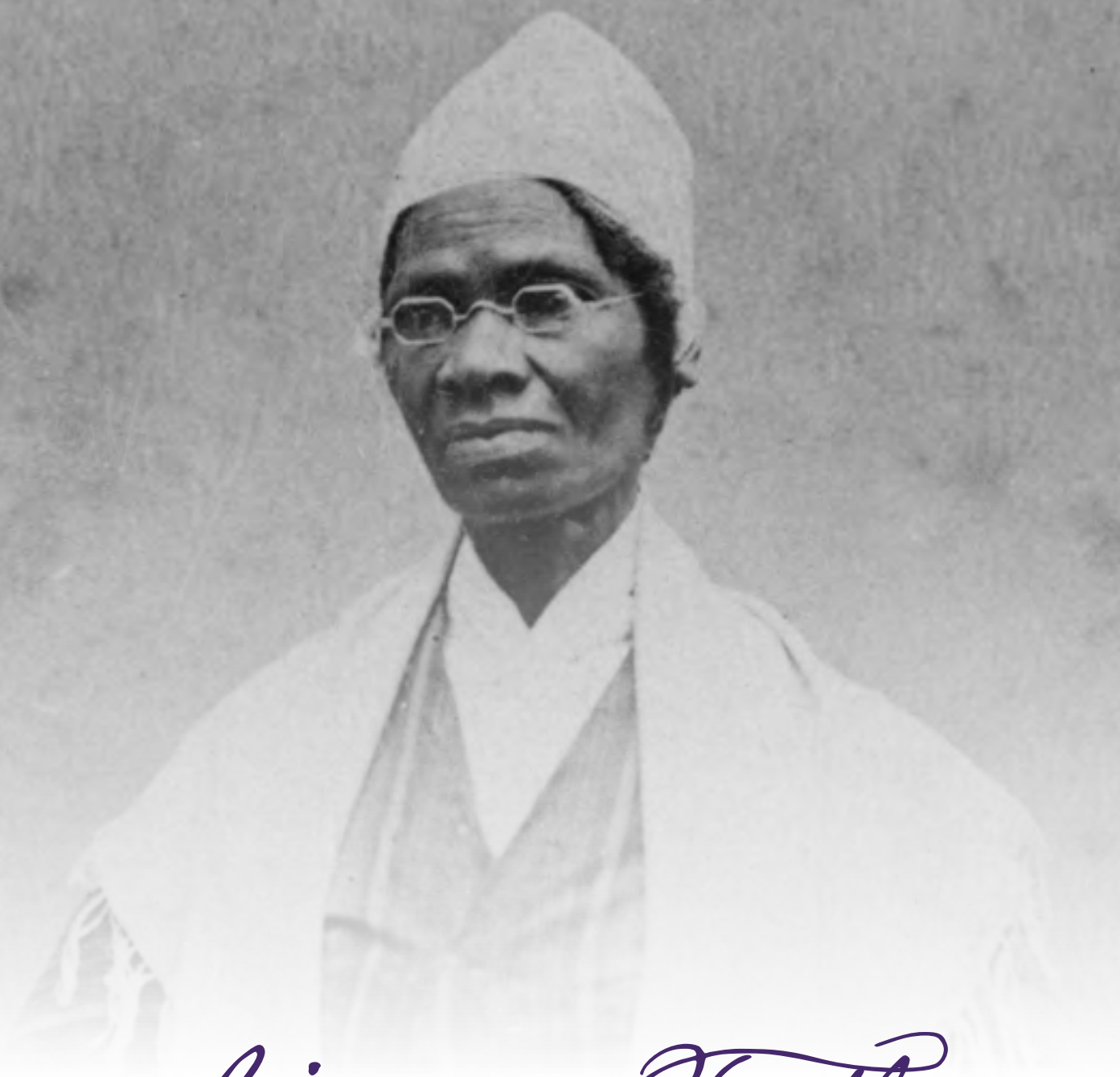
This debate divided the women's rights movement. By 1869 Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others formed the National Woman Suffrage Association and focused their efforts on a federal woman's suffrage amendment.



Lucy Stone with her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell.



A publication to promote a drama production by the Federal Theatre: "Lucy Stone: A Drama of the Champion of Woman's Rights by Maud Wood Park."



Sojourner Truth

1797-1883

Sojourner Truth was born Isabella Baumfree in Ulster County, New York. Together with her parents, she spent her childhood enslaved. She remained enslaved until 1826, when she escaped to freedom.

In May 1851, she attended the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, where

she delivered her speech “Ain’t I a Woman?”, one of the most famous speeches on African American and women’s rights in American history. For most of her remaining life, Truth continued to travel the United States to speak on matters relating to the rights of African Americans and women, including the right to vote.

In 1864, she worked for the National Freedmen’s Relief Association in Washington, D.C., where she met President Abraham Lincoln. While in Washington, she traveled on public streetcars in support of their desegregation. In her life, she tirelessly advocated for the rights of African Americans, women, and for numerous reform causes, including prison reform and the movement against capital punishment. She is memorialized in countless

art works, murals, and statues. She provided the namesake for the 1997 NASA Mars Pathfinder robot “Sojourner,” and for the asteroid 249521 “Truth.” In 2009, Truth became the first Black woman memorialized with a bust in the U.S. Capitol.



“If de fust woman God ever made was strong enough to turn de world upside down all alone, dese women all togedder ought to be able to turn it back and get it right side up agin.”



I Sell the Shadow to Support the Substance.

SOJOURNER TRUTH.

“I sell the shadow to support the substance.”

A black and white portrait of Lucretia Mott, an elderly woman with a serious expression, wearing a white bonnet and a white shawl. The portrait is set against a dark background.

Lucretia Mott

1793-1880

Lucretia Coffin Mott was one of eight children born to Quaker parents on the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

In 1833 Mott, along with nearly 30 other female abolitionists, organized the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. She later served as a delegate from that organization to the 1840

World Anti-Slavery Convention in London. It was there that she first met Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mott and Stanton were indignant at the fact that women were excluded from participating in the convention simply because of their gender, and that indignation would result in a discussion about holding a woman's rights convention.

As Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton wended their way arm in arm that night, they agreed to hold a woman's rights convention on their return to America. Eight years later, on July 19 and 20, 1848, Mott, Stanton, and other suffragists acted on this idea when they organized the First Woman's Rights Convention. Throughout her life Mott remained active in both the abolition and women's rights movements.

THE
P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

HELD AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

June 2d and 3d, 1852.

PHILADELPHIA:
MERRICK AND THOMPSON, PRINTERS,
No. 7 Carter's Alley.
1852.

The proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at West Chester, Pa., June 2d and 3d, 1852. This meeting was presided over by Lucretia Mott, who also addressed the assembly.



Women's groups with banners and sculpture: Portrait Monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.



Meneese Wall

The U.S. Consulate General Hong Kong & Macau is proud to feature the work of artist Meneese Wall in our exhibit.

Wall's artwork evokes nostalgic reminiscence of graphic art from bygone eras. Her current work focuses on American women's contributions to society—from the past and the present. "When we look at our lives through the lens of the past," says Wall, "the present is better informed, and the future insightfully mapped." Her work draws attention to the pivotal roles women have played in shaping America's current

society. “Artwork is a catalyst for reflection, conversation, and action.”

Both her visual and written works have been published in numerous magazines, books, and online journals, and are carried by bookstores and museum stores across the United States. Her 2020 award-winning book—*We Demand The Right To Vote: The Journey to the 19th Amendment*—is an illustrated, introductory overview of the American Women’s Suffrage Movement from 1848-1920.

Wall lives in Santa Fe, New Mexico with her husband and daughter. Her website is www.MeneeseWall.com.







Sojourner Truth © Meneese Wall

VOTES FOR WOMEN



19th AMENDMENT

The right of citizens of the United States to vote
shall not be denied or abridged by the United States
or by any State on account of sex.

“EVERY GREAT DREAM
BEGINS WITH A
所有偉大夢想

均始於夢想之人。

dreamer.

ALWAYS REMEMBER, YOU HAVE WITHIN YOU
切記：你內在蘊藏

THE *strength,* 力量、

THE *patience,* 耐心、

AND THE *passion* 和熱忱、

TO REACH FOR THE STARS 可以追求遠大理想、

to change the world.”
改變世界。

— *Harriet Tubman*

哈麗特·塔布曼

Credits

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Fashion design: Yasmin Baratova

Unless otherwise noted, all images and text are sourced from the Library of Congress and the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.

Susan B. Anthony

Johnston, Frances Benjamin, photographer. Susan B. Susan Brownell Anthony, -1906. [Between 1900 and 1906] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2001704086/>.

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Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, -1902, bust, full portrait. [to 1902] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2018646960/>.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, seated, and Susan B. Anthony, standing, three-quarter length portrait. [Between 1880 and 1902] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/97500087/>.

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Mary Church Terrell

Mary Church Terrell, three-quarter length portrait, seated, facing front. [Between 1880 and 1900, printed later]

Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/97500102/>.

Caption label from exhibit Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote Ratification and Beyond: “The Colored Women of the South Will be Shamefully Treated.” Title devised by Library staff. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/pictures/item/93516449/>.

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Daisy Lampkin

Childs Family collection on Daisy Lampkin, Detre Library & Archives, Senator John Heinz History Center

Childs Family collection on Daisy Lampkin, Detre Library & Archives, Senator John Heinz History Center

Childs Family collection on Daisy Lampkin, Detre Library & Archives, Senator John Heinz History Center

Carrie Chapman Catt

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, half-length portrait, facing front. [Between 1909 and 1932] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/94504767/>.

Carrie Chapman Catt. N. D. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/rbcmiller002725/>.

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Lucy Stone

Lucy Stone, head-and-shoulders portrait, facing right. [Between 1840 and 1860] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/97500092/>.

Lucy Stone with daughter Alice Stone Blackwell, half-length studio portrait, sitting, facing front. [or 1858,

Printed Later] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2005677274/>.

Park, Maud Wood. Lucy Stone. Boston, 1939. Image. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/ihas.200216975/>.

Sojourner Truth

Sojourner Truth, three-quarter length portrait, standing, wearing spectacles, shawl, and peaked cap, right hand resting on cane. [Detroit] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/97513239/>.

Sojourner Truth. N. D. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001306/>.

Sojourner Truth. I sell the shadow to support the substance. Sojourner Truth, Eastern District, Michigan. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/scsm000880/>.

Lucretia Mott

F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, Pa. Lucretia Mott. [to 1880] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/mnwp000037/>.

Harris & Ewing, photographer. Women's groups with banners and sculpture: Portrait Monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. [Between 1921 and 1923] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2016885651/>.

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Meneese Wall

Artist photo by Kerry Sherck.

Background image: Anthony, Susan B. Susan B. Anthony Papers: Speeches and Writings, -1895; undated 1859 , Make the Slave's Case Our Own. 1859. Manuscript/Mixed Material. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/mss11049044/>.

Harriet Tubman Quote Page

Mayer, Henry, Artist. The awakening / Hy Mayer. New York: Published by Puck Publishing Corporation, 295-309 Lafayette Street. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/98502844/>.

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